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RURAL DISTRICT

OF

OSGOLD CROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1965

RURAL DISTRICT

OF

OSGOLDCROSS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1965.

B.Y

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Pontefract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

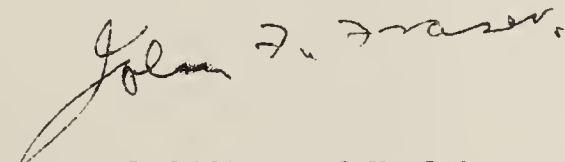
I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of Osgoldcross during the year 1965.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965.

Chairman : Cr. Mrs. E. A. Sharpe.

Vice Chairman : Cr. C. Richardson.

Cr. T. S. Atkinson, J.P.

Cr. C. G. Bayston.

Cr. Mrs. P. Cook.

Cr. R. Daniel.

Cr. C. Earless.

Cr. C. England.

Cr. S. Everest-Todd.

Cr. C. Gill.

Cr. B. Grimshaw.

Cr. H. Henson.

Cr. J. A. Hudson.

Cr. W. Johnson.

Cr. L. Lancaster.

Cr. A. Leach.

Cr. J. F. Palmer.

Cr. H. Roberts.

Cr. K. J. Walker.

Cr. R. Walker.

Cr. R. Wilson.



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P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District:	33,954 Acres.
Register General's estimate of Population:	8,860
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1965.	2,778
Rateable value at the end of 1965.	£207,687
Product of Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1965)	£703

These figures show a population decrease of 80.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1964).

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.	78 (67)	75 (65)	153 (132)
Illegitimate.	5 (4)	3 (3)	8 (7)
	<u>83</u> <u>(71)</u>	<u>78</u> <u>(68)</u>	<u>161</u> <u>(139)</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 18.2 (15.5)

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population: 18.4 (15.7)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.	3 (-)	- (1)	3 (1)
Illegitimate.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	<u>3</u> <u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>3</u> <u>(1)</u>

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 18.3 (7.1)

Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 0.34 (0.11)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Age Groups.	50 (47)	29 (30)	79 (77)

Infants Under one year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate.	3 (1)	3 (2)	6 (3)
Illegitimate.	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
	<u>4</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>3</u> <u>(2)</u>	<u>7</u> <u>(3)</u>

MATERNAL DEATHS: NIL (NIL)

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population:	8.9 (8.6)
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	10.3 (10.1)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	43.5 (21.6)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	39.2 (22.79)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	12.5 (Nil)
Maternal Deaths:	Nil. (Nil)

The number of births increased by 22 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has risen accordingly. Deaths have increased by two during the same period.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE I.

Cause of Death.	M	F	Total
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	4	1	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	4	2	6
Coronary Disease, Angina.	10	7	17
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	3	1	4
Other Heart Disease.	3	4	7
Other Circulatory Disease.	-	1	1
Pneumonia.	6	1	7
Bronchitis.	5	-	5
Other Disease of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations.	2	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases.	3	7	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	3	1	4
All other accidents.	-	1	1
Suicide.	1	-	1
Totals:-	50	29	79

Infant Mortality.

The principal causes of Infant Deaths are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to 1 Month.	1 Month to 1 Year.	Under 1 year.	
				M F	Total
Respiratory Distress Syndrome.	1	-	-	1 -	1
Gross Assymetrical Hydrocepholus.	-	-	1	- 1	1
Septicaemia.	-	1	-	- 1	1
Acute Bronchitis.	-	-	1	1 -	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	-	1	-	- 1	1
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	2	2 -	2
Totals:-	1	2	4	4 3	7

Comparison of 1965 statistics with those of 1964, 1963, 1962 and 1961.

TABLE III,

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Population.	8,860	8,940	8,570	8,050	7,950
Live Births.	161	139	155	125	154
Birth Rate.	18.2	15.5	18.1	15.5	19.4
Death Rate.	8.9	8.6	10.3	10.2	10.3
Infant Death Rate.	43.5	21.6	12.9	32.0	32.5

COMPARISON OF OSGOLDCROSS VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING RURAL DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE IV.

	Osgold- cross Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts.	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate.	18.2	18.7	18.2	18.0
Adjusted Rate.	18.4	18.1	18.4	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All causes. Crude Rate.	8.9	9.9	11.6	11.5
Adjusted Rate.	10.3	11.8	12.4	-
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but Incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	0.11	0.05	0.04	*
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	Nil	0.04	0.04	0.04
Tuberculosis - Other.	Nil	0.01	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	Nil	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus.	0.34	0.39	0.48	0.55
Cancer - All forms.	0.68	1.77	2.07	1.67
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	0.68	1.50	1.82	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3.27	3.62	4.48	*
Respiratory Diseases.	1.47	1.07	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births).	Nil	0.21	0.16	0.25
Perinatal Mortality.	30.5	24.4	27.3	26.9
Neonatal Mortality.	18.6	13.1	13.9	13.0
Infant Mortality.	43.5	20.1	20.7	19.0
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births).	7.1	15.9	17.6	16.3

* Figures not available.

P A R T T W O

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

TABLE V.

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept.	Oct/ Dec.	Total.	Deaths	Number of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	1	-	4	3	8	-	3
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	51	37	3	5	96	-	-
Totals:-	53	37	7	8	105	-	4

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

The Annual Immunisation programme against Diphtheria and Tetanus was continued during the year.

107 children under the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria and 106 against Tetanus. One child under 5 received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

147 School children received a reinforcing injection against Diphtheria and 103 a reinforcing injection against Tetanus.

A further 81 school children had a primary course against Tetanus and 28 against Diphtheria.

The percentage of school children who have been immunised against Diphtheria is 87.93% and against Tetanus 76.04%

An intensive vaccination against Poliomyelitis campaign was held in the schools this year. 18 children received a primary course of protection and 75 a reinforcing dose. The percentage of children in Osgoldcross protected against this disease is 86.62%

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons.

TABLE VI

Number of Cases in Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total in Register.
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1965.	23	20	3	6	52
Notified for the first time during 1965.	-	1	-	-	1
Inward Transfers.	1	-	-	-	1
Removed from Register.	1	-	-	-	1
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1965.	23	21	3	6	53

There was one new case notified during the year. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table:-

TABLE VII.

Entries relating to:	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total in Register.
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	-	-	-	-	-
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	1	2	-	-	3
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	2	-	-	-	2
Totals:-	4	2	-	-	6

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

P A R T I I I

C O U N T Y C O U N C I L
O F T H E
W E S T R I D I N G O F Y O R K S H I R E
D I V I S I O N 1 2 .

Portefract Municipal Borough.
Featherstone Urban District.
Knottingley Urban District.
Osgoldcross Rural District.

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
D I V I S I O N A L M E D I C A L O F F I C E R
1 9 6 5 .

B Y

J. F. FRASER.

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1965.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

J.E. Lee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers (Part-Time).

J. Simons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
G. Hessel, M.B., Ch.B.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.
Ophthalmologist.

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.
Mrs. B. Clarke.
Miss L.O.I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.
Miss B.N. Kennington
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M.P. Sawyer.
Miss S. Sharpe.
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. E.S. Chew.
Mrs. L. Hudson.
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.
Mrs. K. Berry.
Mrs. I. Lushell.
Miss E.S. Essex.
Mrs. E. Glover (Relief).
Mrs. B. Murphy.
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. P. Philip.
Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss C.A. Roberts.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.
Mrs. S.G. Cousins.
Mrs. J.L. Deeble.
Mrs. S. Eaton.
Mrs. M.L. Etherington.
Mrs. F. Green.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J.M. Pycock.
Mrs. D. Vause.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G.F.G. Townend.

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. N. Hepworth.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver (Senior Clerk).
Mr. R. Bailey. (Deputy Senior Clerk).
Miss K. Duker.
Miss J.M. Gibbons.
Miss P.G. Kelly.
Miss J.L. Newman.
Miss A. Stainton.
Miss C.A. Scurrah.
Mrs. M. Slack (Part-Time).
Miss S.E. Wigham.

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1965 was 1355, an increase of 9 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 20.0 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 20.6 for the previous year, was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 18.2 and the England and Wales birth rate of 18.0.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 609, a decrease of 37 compared with 1964.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area is 11.6 and England and Wales 11.5

Infant Mortality.

In 1965 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 28, a decrease of 6 compared with 1964. The Infant Mortality was 21.0 as against 25.3 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths in the Divisional area during the year.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1339 notified live births, 455 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 68 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division :-

Death of Mother.	--
Death of Child.	1
Still Births.	--
Liability to be source of infection.	--

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1965 numbered 27, all of these being domiciliary.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with a Trilene Analgesia Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 60 cases. Trilene was administered in 53 cases and with Pethidine in 276 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are two ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract and Knottingley. During the year 278 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 1172. 35 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at Pontefract and Featherstone Clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 886.

Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

During the year accommodation was provided for all applicants having their first baby, and for all those with home conditions unsuitable for a domiciliary confinement. Of the remaining applicants a high proportion were allotted beds.

CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

During 1965, 2,766 children attended at clinics and they made 22,449 attendances.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics :-

Ostermilk No. 2.	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoup.
Adexolin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food, etc., is approximately £6,000.

The following were distributed free of charge :-

Ascorbic Acid.
Fersamel Syrup.

Ferrous Fumerate Tablets.
Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 83 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 15 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups i.e. the entrants (5 years +), second age group (7 years +), intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years+) continued throughout the year at 49 schools in the Division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3702 periodic inspections were carried out.

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 99.78% were classified as satisfactory and only .22% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 30,430 examinations of children in schools. Of these 724 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K.K. Prasher holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1,862 children were examined. Of these 792 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K.M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 34 sessions and saw 183 children. In all, the children made 321 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 10 sessions were held. 95 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 122.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. K. Maxwell held consultant sessions.

Mr. D.G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P.Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hepworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 160 sessions were held and 103 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine Candidates applying for entry to Training Colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college Authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 44 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 11 examinations were made.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1965 the position was as follows:-

Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated.	20,185
--------------------	--------

Young persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated.	3,145
--------------------	-------

Adults.

Number vaccinated.	1,070
--------------------	-------

	<u>24,400</u>
--	---------------

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered for the first time to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

In addition, vaccination is offered each year to those pupils over the age of 13 years, who have previously been absent or whose parents have not consented. Each child has therefore, a continuing opportunity to be vaccinated before leaving school.

<u>No. of consent Forms issued.</u>	<u>No. of affirmative consent forms received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive</u>
1,246	718	617	518	99
<u>Not Ascertained.</u>		<u>B.C.G. Vaccination.</u>		
-		518		

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division:

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year.....	5,192
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age.....	6,390
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years.....	4,142
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years.....	9,409
Total visits made to tuberculous households.....	2,082
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding Domestic Help only visits).....	842
No. of visits to persons aged 65 or over.....	1,632

HOME NURSING.

During the year 18,151 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 22,902 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below:-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	413	14,062
(2) Surgical.	217	3,854
(3) Infectious Diseases.	3	20
(4) Tuberculosis.	1	5
(5) Maternal Complications.	4	29
(6) Other.	11	1,181
TOTALS :-	649	18,151
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	456	14,312
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	34	236
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	212	15,254

The reduction in the work carried out by the Home Nurses corresponds with the national picture. It is partly attributable to a change-over from drugs given by injection to newer drugs given by mouth.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free Chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient:-

- (a) Expectant Mothers.
- (b) Persons of Pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65, Females over 60).
- (c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held weekly at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinic, are treated in their own homes.

In 1965, 503 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 2,000 attendances and 299 patients were treated at home and 1,481 treatments given.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows: -

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill. | (d) Expectant Mother. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective. |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division was 39.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic.	39
(ii) From Reserve	1
(iii) Total	40

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1965.

(i) Whole-time.	-
(ii) Part-time.	60
(iii) Total	60

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed.</u>
<u>Under 65.</u>		
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers).	43	2,382
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous.	77	4,754
(iii) Others.	8	632
<u>Over 65.</u>	475	79,552
	<u>603</u>	<u>87,320</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 39.98

MENTAL HEALTH.

Much good work in this field was carried out during the year by the two Mental Welfare Officers working in the Division.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

In 1965, 43 examinations were made of staff in connection with superannuation.

Vaccination and Immunisation in Schools.

In 1962 the school immunisation programme was extended to include protection against Tetanus. There has been growing emphasis for this in recent years and it can now be administered in a combined form with Diphtheria.

By the end of 1965 out of a school population of 10,820 children, 9,687 had received protection against Diphtheria representing 89.52% of the population, whilst in the four years that Tetanus protection has been available 7,469 (69.02%) children have been immunised against tetanus.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was also introduced into the school programme in 1964 in order to improve the immunity rate. 9,799 school children are now protected against this disease, representing 90.50% of the school population.

The ready co-operation of the headteachers is very much appreciated in these schemes, the success of which is shown in the high immunity rates achieved amongst school children.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During 1965 341 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

The Child Neglected in its Own Home.

Quarterly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Childrens Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.

THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
OSGOLDCROSS

--- oOo ---

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR

1965

--- oOo ---

BY

D. E. PARRINGTON, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOOD INSPECTOR
SMOKE INSPECTOR,
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER.

--- oOo ---

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1965.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Sharpe & Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present this report for the year 1965 being my twelfth Annual Report on conditions in the rural area relative to general Public Health, Environmental Hygiene and the services connected with these matters.

The three principal sections concern Environmental Hygiene, Housing and Food Hygiene, then follows an appendix of tables, the special annex on the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 and the Annual Report to the Minister of Labour on the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The advancement towards better living conditions continues but far slower than one would like to see. The sewerage scheme for the villages of Hillam and Monk Fryston was completed and the scheme for Eggborough and Whitley was commenced during the year, but the joint scheme with Pontefract and Knottingley for the parishes of Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn, though very urgent, is still awaited.

Turning to clean air, there seems no doubt that the residents of Byram and Brotherton have benefited from part of the Ferrybridge "A" Generating Station being served by the new 480' smoke stack and they must now look forward to the completion of this work.

During the year our legislature did not pass any major statutes directly concerned with matters referred to in this report but the ramifications by the repeal of the old Rent Act and the passing of the Building Regulations will impinge on public health in many ways. Additional regulations have placed the responsibility for the removal

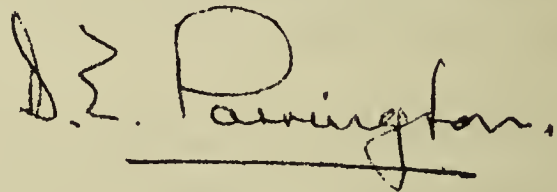
and disposal of motor vehicles abandoned on the highway on to the local authority and therefore a relatively new task has been allocated to the refuse collection service.

Administrative duties are continually on the increase and absorb a good deal of time so having to deal mainly with current problems it is impossible to carry out the many routine checks and inspections which are essential if standards are not to decline.

In conclusion, I should like to thank my clerk and workmen for their invaluable efforts within the department, the heads and staff of other departments and the Members of the Council, individually and collectively for their help and co-operation during the year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. E. Partridge". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "D". A horizontal line is drawn underneath the signature.

Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Tanshelf House,
15, Front Street,
PONTEFRACT,
Yorkshire.

SECTION A.

ENVIRONMENTAL
HYGIENE

WATER SUPPLIES

The Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board supply the whole of the water for the district, mainly from the three boreholes all situate in the rural area at Kellington, Hensall and Heck.

As to be expected, the demand for water has rapidly increased during the past few years, especially at the western side of the district. As part of their major improvement scheme, the Board have put in a 24" trunk main from Pollington to Heck which has linked the existing distribution system at the eastern side of the Board's area to that of the western side. Even though these improvements and additions have been made, pressure is still low at times of heavy demand in the western parts of the district.

Since the insertion of a reflux valve in the trunk main at Brotherton, the supply to the villages of Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn has improved and will improve still further when the link main from Monk Fryston to Fairburn is completed.

As previously mentioned, the Board have been most concerned about the adequacy of the existing sources of supply and the means of distributing the water to where it is most needed and so application has been made to sink more boreholes at Carlton and Cowick and to construct additional trunk mains from Carlton to East Hardwick - it is regrettable that owing to various objections to the scheme, Ministerial approval has not yet been granted and a serious situation could develop.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SAMPLES

SOURCE of Raw Water	NUMBER OF SAMPLES FALLING INTO EACH CLASS				TOTAL Samples Taken
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
PONTEFRACT, GOOLE AND SELBY WATER BOARD	22	3	-	-	25
PRIVATE	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	3	-	-	25

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory
Class 2 - Satisfactory

Class 3 - Suspicious
Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD

Percentage of samples in CLASS	Prescribed Standard	SOURCES OF SUPPLY	
		Pontefract, Goole & Selby Water Board	Private
1	Not less than 50%	88%	-
1 & 2	Not less than 80%	100%	-
3	Not more than 20%	-	-
4	0%	-	-

The above tables show that the water supply of the district is generally satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES
SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL HOUSES	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Stand Pipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	74	74	-	-	-
BEAL	183	181	-	2	-
BIRKIN	40	37	-	1	2
BROTHERTON	203	203	-	-	-
BYRAM	358	358	-	-	-
BURTON SALMON	82	82	-	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	57	55	-	2	-
DARRINGTON	281	281	-	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	69	69	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	245	243	-	2	-
FAIRBURN	234	234	-	-	-
HECK	51	51	-	-	-
HENSALL	116	115	-	1	-
HILLAM	113	113	-	-	-
KELLINGTON	210	210	-	-	-
MONK FRYSTON	195	193	-	2	-
STAPLETON	24	17	-	5	2
WHITLEY	131	129	-	1	1
WOMERSLEY	112	109	-	1	2
TOTAL	2778	2754	-	17	7

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE POPULATION
SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Standpipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	209	209	-	-	-
BEAL	595	589	-	6	-
BIRKIN	118	109	-	3	6
BROTHERTON	620	620	-	-	-
BYRAM	1068	1068	-	-	-
BURTON SALMON	234	234	-	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	168	162	-	6	-
DARRINGTON	842	842	-	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	222	222	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	1063	1057	-	6	-
FAIRBURN	706	706	-	-	-
HECK	155	155	-	-	-
HENSALL	370	367	-	3	-
HILLAM	392	392	-	-	-
KELLINGTON	703	703	-	-	-
MONK FRYSTON	545	539	-	6	-
STAPLETON	75	54	-	15	6
WHITLEY	425	419	-	3	3
WOMERSLEY	350	341	-	3	6
TOTAL	8860	8788	-	51	21

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

The supply to the West Park area of Darrington has always been troublesome during recent years and so the Board are now laying an additional 3" main to this area at present served only by a 1" diameter pipe.

When this is completed, it is to be hoped that most of the difficulties encountered will be overcome.

The main complaint regarding the supply of water to the area has been its colour. Such complaints have usually followed a fracture or sudden change in pressure in the mains. Although the dark colour can be very annoying and troublesome to consumers, samples have shown that so far the bacteriological quality of the water has not been affected.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The number of properties without water-borne sanitation has decreased by a further 7% by reason of modernisation and improvements to existing properties, the demolition of scheduled properties and their replacement by modern homes.

It is anticipated that this figure will be improved upon as time goes on especially now that the sewerage scheme for Hillam and Monk Fryston has been completed and the Eggborough and Whitley scheme commenced. As it was 1965 saw 10 privies and 13 pail closets replaced by water closets and 3 privies changed over to pail or chemical closets.

During the year, strong pressure was brought to bear on a certain national body, as owners, to improve the sanitation at a row of twenty-four houses by abolishing the privy middens. But for the delay in the sewerage scheme for that area, this would have been done long ago instead of which a compromise has been reached by the provision of pail or chemical closets, the work to be carried out early next year.

Conversions to water-borne sanitation remain one of the priority requirements for the district even though the numbers have dwindled drastically during the past few years, this work cannot be enforced in areas without adequate sewerage facilities.

The falling off in the number of applications for conversion grants was expected when the reduced standard for certain types of improvement grants came into operation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVERSION GRANT	1
GRANTS PAID	1
PENDING COMPLETION OF WORK	-

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL PREMISES

Number of privies with middens or ashpits ..	102
Number of pail or tub closets	391
Number of waste water closets	-
Number of pedestal water closets	<u>2674</u>
	<u>3167</u>
Percentage on water carriage system	83.5%

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Number of privies reconstructed as W.C.'s	10
Number of privies reconstructed as pails	3
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C.'s	13
Number of W.C.'s constructed for new houses	131

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, continued

TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION OF
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

PARISH	Privies	Pails	W.C.'s	TOTAL
BALNE	7	31	40	78
BEAL	3	7	236	246
BIRKIN	-	7	34	41
BROTHERTON	5	1	223	229
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	-	4	356	360
BURTON SALMON	9	29	55	93
CRIDLING STUBBS	1	8	51	60
DARRINGTON	-	4	302	306
EAST HARDWICK	5	13	57	75
EGGBOROUGH	1	37	394	432
FAIRBURN	33	12	199	244
HECK	1	25	33	59
HENSALL	5	47	71	123
HILLAM	10	30	75	115
KELLINGTON	2	22	190	214
MONK FRYSTON	3	50	160	213
STAPLETON	-	4	20	24
WHITLEY	8	37	91	136
WOMERSLEY	9	23	87	119
TOTAL	102	391	2674	3167

TABLE SHOWING DECLINE IN NO. OF PREMISES
HAVING NON-WATER BORNE SANITATION



SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The progress of providing adequate sewerage facilities continues and everyone was pleased to see the Hillam and Monk Fryston scheme completed and the Eggborough and Whitley scheme commenced. However, the provision of these schemes, beneficial as they are, do not provide facilities for outlying properties divorced from the centre of their respective communities as the cost of laying sewers to all such dwellings would be prohibitive. Nevertheless, sometimes the benefits derived cannot be measured in actual hard cash and in all future schemes, strenuous efforts must be made to convince those who hold the purse strings that more properties on the periphery of villages should be included.

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPARING
LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES WITH OTHERS

<u>NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS</u>		<u>Total</u>
Local Authority Houses at:		
Broad Lane, Beal	4	
Craven Garth, Beal	12	
Hollygarth Lane, Beal	4	
Sudforth Lane, Beal	10	
Belmont, Brotherton	20	
Foxcliff, Brotherton	50	
Marsh Croft, Brotherton	22	
Marsh Houses, Brotherton	2	
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs	20	
Sotheron Croft, Darrington	30	
Northleigh, East Hardwick	12	
Ash Lea, Fairburn	32	
North Road, Fairburn	<u>10</u>	228
Private Houses	<u>821</u>	1049
		(37.8%)

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Local Authority Houses at:			
Highgate, Balne	8		
Lowgate, Balne	4		
Roe Lane, Birkin	6		
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon ..	18		
East Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton	40		
Byram Park Road, Byram	67		
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton	116		
Woodlea, Byram-cum-Sutton	30		
Dene Close, Eggborough	28		
Greenacres, Eggborough	48		
Top Fold, Fairburn	12		
Barrington Garth, Kellington	8		
Manor Garth, Kellington	112		
Mill Close, Monk Fryston	56		
Station Road, Womersley	<u>24</u>	577	
Private Houses	<u>13</u>	590	(21.2%)

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS

Local Authority Houses at:			
Fairfield, Fairburn	45		
Church Lane, Monk Fryston	12		
Cathcart Close, Whitley	24		
Church Row, Whitley	7		
Northfield Lane, Womersley	<u>12</u>	100	
Private Houses	<u>59.5</u>	695	(25.0%)

NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION

Local Authority Houses at:			
Graysfield, Eggborough	8		
Selby Road, Eggborough	20		
Ashfield, Hillam	6		
Whitefield Lane, Whitley	<u>10</u>	44	
Private Houses	<u>400</u>	<u>444</u>	(16.0%)

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN DISTRICT 2778

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL, continued

Unfortunately by the end of the year, only the technical details of the joint scheme with Pontefract Borough Council and Knottingley Urban District Council, covering the three rural parishes of Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn had been approved by the Ministry. This enabled contract documents to be prepared but the necessary administrative agreement between the three authorities seems no nearer and so the delay continues.

The history of the scheme is interesting, it is now ten years since the Council approved the submission of a separate scheme for the three aforementioned parishes, this followed nine years of abortive attempts to meet the wishes of the County Council by consulting with Knottingley Urban District Council to form a joint scheme.

Our own scheme did not materialise because, before tenders could be obtained, Knottingley indicated that they wished to join in the scheme after all. After a further delay whilst the joint scheme was prepared, the public enquiry was held (early in 1960) where, like a bombshell, it was revealed by the National Coal Board that the site chosen for the works would be liable to a great deal of subsidence from the workings of the Kellingley Colliery (at that time just being built). A new site had to be found therefore, very problematical in the circumstances. When this had been done and all the amendments to the scheme to suit the requirements of the new site completed, full agreement between the two authorities reached and all the documents ready to be submitted for Ministerial approval, along came a request by Pontefract Corporation to participate in the scheme - now a further two years have slipped by.

So through circumstances outside the control of this Council the provision of proper sewage facilities in these three parishes has been delayed for a complete generation, so let us hope the next generation in these parishes will only hear about privies from their history books.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

PARISH	Bins	Pails	Ashpits	Privies
BALNE	77	31	1	7
BEAL	230	7	-	3
BIRKIN	58	7	-	-
BROTHERTON	250	1	-	5
BURTON SALMON	87	29	-	9
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	402	4	-	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	63	8	1	1
DARRINGTON	415	4	-	-
EAST HARDWICK	72	13	-	5
EGGBOROUGH	353	37	-	1
FAIRBURN	226	12	-	33
HECK	56	25	-	1
HENSALL	126	47	-	5
HILLAM	115	30	-	10
KELLINGTON	219	22	-	2
MONK FRYSTON	230	50	-	3
STAPLETON	27	4	-	-
WHITLEY	148	37	-	8
WOMERSLEY	126	23	1	9
TOTAL	3280	391	3	102

REFUSE COLLECTION

The difficulties in maintaining such a service as this are many and particularly in an area where there is full employment and "big money" may be obtained for less arduous and far more congenial work by seeking employment with the firms constructing the Eggborough and Ferrybridge Generating Stations or the A.1 road improvement.

The main factor in preventing further improvement to the service is the difficulty in obtaining a stable labour force and the almost impossible task of augmenting it whilst the national scales of pay remain as low as they are. Indeed on several occasions during the past year the service has been on the point of collapsing and only the unsparing efforts of the foreman and the long serving members of the collection team have prevented this happening.

Unfortunately with the increase in the amount of refuse set out for collection and the number of properties served, it is impossible to complete the schedule of collections during normal working hours and a certain amount of regular overtime has to be done. The remaining ash-pits and privies are now serviced on alternate Saturdays.

When no attempt is made to reduce bulk by burning, flattening or filling cartons, boxes or tins and the dust bin is filled in such a wasteful manner, the overflow is generally placed in flimsy cardboard boxes which collapse when handled and their contents usually of unwrapped putrescible matter fall on to the roadway. Is it any wonder that the collection schedule cannot be completed on time.

This overtime which adds appreciably to the cost of collection could be reduced if all ratepayers would co-operate in providing adequate and suitable storage facilities properly kept and maintained.

A second vehicle is now on regular service one day per week in order to cope with the extra properties which have been added to the schedule and its use will have to be increased as time goes on.

The new problem of dealing with cars abandoned on the highway is a national one but in the wide open spaces of the rural areas, it is easier to get away without being seen, so this practice is on the increase. The removal of vehicles from the highway is easy, their ultimate disposal can sometimes be quite difficult especially when they have been stripped prior to collection.

The following table gives the sum total number of receptacles cleansed during the year:-

Dustbins	151,930
Privy Middens	663
Ashpits	20
Pail Closets	20,332

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In February of this year, authority was given by the Forestry Commission to allow tipping in part of Castle Hill Quarry, Stapleton. The reavailability of tipping facilities in the Darrington and Womersley area considerably reduced the handicap placed on the service when the facilities previously used in this area were withdrawn.

As it is impossible to make a satisfactory surface out of the type of refuse collected, owing to its changing characteristics, it is imperative to keep the tipping area covered with hard inert material so that vehicles may travel upon it in relative safety. The time has now arrived for a tractor type vehicle fitted with a bucket or blade to be provided specifically to facilitate the loading and spreading of this

REFUSE DISPOSAL, continued

material and to level out the refuse when tipped. This would reduce to a minimum the distance the collection vehicles are compelled to travel on the tips.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS AT EACH TIP

<u>TIP</u>	<u>LOADS</u>
Beal	442
Fairburn	368
Stapleton	<u>94</u>
Total	<u>904</u>

The other two tips, also at disused quarries, at Beal and Fairburn provide facilities reasonably central for the northern and eastern parts of the district. Some thought will have to be given very shortly to future requirements as with the increase in the quantity set out for collection per dwelling, the rate at which these tips are being filled is far greater than originally anticipated.

REFUSE STORAGE

The number of receptacles in use at the end of the year was as follows:-

Dustbins	3280
Privy Middens	102
Dry Ashpits	3
Pails	391
Paper Sack Holders	7

TRANSPORT

It has been necessary to use the spare vehicle regularly one day per week and at holiday times to cope with the extra premises now serviced and the increasing bulk from existing premises. The regular vehicle is now ten years old and the spare vehicle which was purchased second hand, even older and it is fairly obvious the time has now arrived when serious consideration must be given to replacement of the principal vehicle and ultimately the second vehicle.

A further second hand vehicle was purchased during the year to dismantle, as spares are now both more difficult and more expensive to obtain for aging vehicles, this has enabled the vehicles to be kept in service instead of having to wait for new parts arriving and at the same time has reduced the cost of maintenance.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A slight drop in the total number of dwellings stationed round the district has occurred. The fall in those on exempted sites has been somewhat offset by the increased number on sites with limited planning permission.

POSITION AFTER NEW ACT OPERATIVE

	<u>TOTAL SITES</u>	<u>NO. ON SITE</u>
Permanent Sites Licensed	3	17
Exempted Sites	2	85
Other individual Sites with limited Planning Permission	9	26

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, continued

Site operators seem to have a habit of allowing more than the permitted number of dwellings as shown on the licence on to their sites. These infringements are usually corrected after one or two visits but keeping a check on this kind of thing is a very time absorbing duty.

More itinerent gypsies have been staging in the rural district this year than of late, especially on the grass verges of the highway. They are particularly evident during the pea pulling and potato picking seasons. Any sympathy they may receive at times from various sources is always dispelled when one sees the rubbish and filth they leave behind and the general desecration of the countryside round about some of their camping sites.

This is a national problem which can be tackled, probably on a regional basis, such as the provision of basic facilities on selected sites and then by education and opportunity, the bringing about of their gradual integration into society.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Each reported case of infectious disease was visited and the usual advice given on precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of infection.

CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

There are few houses in the rural area occupied by "problem families" where conditions sometimes come within the scope of this section. The solution to this type of nuisance is problematical and the cause seems to vary from the psychological to downright laziness. Every effort is made by a combination of the welfare services to correct the defaulters but at times one feels that some are most content when living under such wretched conditions.

FACTORIES

All statistics in respect of factory inspections are to be found at the end of the report.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Some thirty-one premises in the rural district come within the scope of the Act, where the responsibility for enforcement lies with the local authority.

Of these, the larger premises are mainly catering establishments and apart from minor omissions are all reasonably satisfactory, except for lighting. On inspection, the standard of lighting in all premises except one was found to be wanting and in many instances it was seriously below British Lighting Council's recommendations.

When the official standard of lighting is eventually fixed, let it be equal to or very near the above mentioned recommendations, as in practice, minimum standards are always taken as "the" standard and exceeded only in the minority of cases.

PESTOLOGY

Ants and wasps seem to be the two pests giving most trouble in this field of operations. When dealing with this type of complaint, the success of the operation depends largely upon the location of the appropriate nest - sometimes very difficult to do unless the complainant is willing and able to co-operate.

PESTOLOGY, continued

Each refuse tip was given a general treatment against crawling and flying insects at the beginning of the summer season which had the effect of keeping them well under control.

The usual approved powders and solutions containing a small percentage of toxic material were used in most instances.

Fifty-four disinfestations were carried out at various premises for the following insects:

Blatta Orientalis	.....	(Cockroaches)	.....	1
Blattella Germanica	.....	(Steam Flies)	.....	1
Forficula Auricularia	.....	(Earwigs)	.....	1
Gryllulus Domesticus	.....	(Crickets)	.....	8
Lasius Niger	.....	(Ants)	.....	19
Pulex Irritans	.....	(Fleas)	.....	1
Vespa Vulgaris	.....	(Wasps)	.....	23

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's contract service continues to operate either on a yearly or single treatment basis for industrial, commercial and agricultural premises. All domestic premises being treated free of charge.

The treatment of the Council's own properties such as tips, sewage works and sewers to keep them relatively free from infestation takes up quite a considerable amount of time and especially the many miles of open dykes which continue to receive foul drainage from various sources. To carry out treatments in the latter is quite hazardous and it is essential for all the undergrowth to be cleared away first in order to obtain good results and full co-operation of all concerned is necessary to assist with this work.

This problem of eradication in open dykes is complementary with the provision of main drainage but as already explained earlier when discussing sewerage, a certain number of properties will not be connected to these schemes and therefore this problem, although considerably reduced, will not completely disappear.

As will be seen from the table, a total length equivalent to 17 miles is treated in 39 different dykes.

Lay-byes on main roads and situated in open country continue to be a troublesome source of infestation. These are usually started off by thoughtless travellers leaving scraps of food about on the ground or throwing packages containing food into the hedgerows thereby attracting a few rats in the first instance which quickly build into a large infestation.

Several sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and now that Fluoracetamide is available once again, this has helped to reduce the time spent on such work at the same time evidence shows that good results have been obtained.

The Council continues to be represented on the Yorkshire West Riding No. 1 Area Liaison Committee on pest control where new techniques are discussed and guidance is given in order to obtain uniform coverage throughout this part of the Riding.

RODENT CONTROL, continued

The table appended below sets out the incidence of infestations and the control measures taken:-

SYNOPSIS OF WORK
FOR 12 MONTHS 1ST JANUARY, 1965 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1965

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's district	23	2777	124	2924	350
Total No. of properties inspected as a result of <u>NOTIFICATION</u>	-	110	13	123	10
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat { Major	-	14	8	22	2
{ Minor	-	88	3	91	7
House Mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	8	2	10	1
Total No. of properties inspected in the course of <u>SURVEY</u> under the Act.	23	88	6	117	89
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat { Major	12	-	6	18	53
{ Minor	11	83	-	94	36
House Mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	5	-	5	-
Total No. of properties <u>OTHERWISE</u> inspected (when visited for some other purpose)	-	90	1	91	1
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat { Major	-	1	1	2	1
{ Minor	-	84	-	84	-
House Mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	5	-	5	-
Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections	217	855	111	1183	908
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	23	288	20	331	100
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	80	317	23	420	287
No. of cases where default action taken after Notice under Section 4	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL, continued

The following places were regularly surveyed or treated during the year:-

TIPS

Beal	Fairburn	Stapleton
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SEWAGE WORKS

Brotherton	Beal
Byram (Sutton)	Darrington

HOUSING ESTATE WORKS AND ASSOCIATED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Birkin (Roe Lane)	Fairburn (Fairfield)
Burton Salmon (Top Stone Close)	Kellington (Manor Garth)
Cridling Stubbs (Croft Lea)	Monk Fryston (Mill Close)
Eggborough (Greenacres)	Womersley (Station Road)
Eggborough (Dene Close)	

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Brotherton	East Hardwick
Byram	Fairburn
Darrington	Wentbridge

OLD VILLAGE SEWERS

Beal	Hillam
Burton Salmon	Monk Fryston
Hensall	Kellington
Womersley	

OPEN DYKES SITUATE OR NAMED AS FOLLOWS

BALNE	- Highgate Dyke
BEAL	- Sudforth Lane: Scholey: Metcalf: Goddard: Beal Houses: Snowden Pond: Baxters: Poskitts: Jacksons: Brears: Cunningtons.
BIRKIN	- Main Dyke
BROTHERTON	- Marsh Drain
BYRAM	- Sutton Lane: Poole Dyke
BURTON SALMON	- Main Dyke
CRIDLING STUBBS	- Main Dyke
DARRINGTON	- Main Dyke
EAST HARDWICK	- Main Dyke
FAIRBURN	- New Row Dyke
HECK	- Main Dyke
HENSALL	- Britannia: Weeland Road
HILLAM	- Ben Dyke: Stocking Lane
KELLINGTON	- Longbottoms: Post Office Dyke
MONK FRYSTON	- Causeway Dyke: Common Dyke
WHITLEY	- Maltkiln Dyke: Croysdales: Normanton Cottages Dyke: Huddlestons Dyke: Chapel: Dixons Dyke: Blenheim: Silver Street
WOMERSLEY	- Station Road

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Rural Area at present has only one or two industrial plants which could be a source of atmospheric pollution but these are modern and do not give rise to trouble.

When the Eggborough Electrical Generating Station is operational its 650 ft high chimney should reduce the risk of any increase in the ground level concentration of sulphur gases to an absolute minimum and the elaborate apparatus installed to arrest gritty particles should take care of this danger.

Very few complaints have been received during the last twelve months in relation to grit and smoke emitted from the Ferrybridge "A" Power Station. The erection of the 480 ft high chimney and the connecting of half the boilers at this station to it has materially reduced the low level pollution. When the remaining boilers are also connected one hopes that this pollution which has been so troublesome during past years will be eliminated altogether.

The Central Electricity Generating Board have kindly given permission for the results of their extended survey into atmospheric pollution within the rural area to be included in this report. Although it is too early to draw any conclusion from these figures, after only two years the results this year on average show a slight increase on those for last year, especially in the sulphur gasses present in the atmosphere. These tables are overleaf.

The figures for the Council's own survey in the Kellingley area are set out below and they show that there has been very little variation from last year.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY FIGURES OBTAINED FROM
LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO
SULPHUR CONTENT OF ATMOSPHERE

MONTH	SO ₂	MG/DAY/100	SQ.CM.
	STATION 2 Glebe- lands	STATION 3 Spring Gardens	STATION 4 Kellington Church Yard
January	1.7	1.9	1.5
February	0.8	0.8	0.6
March	1.1	1.2	1.3
April	1.3	1.4	1.5
May	0.8	0.9	1.0
June	0.6	0.8	0.7
July	0.9	0.9	0.9
August	0.8	0.9	0.8
September	0.7	1.0	0.9
October	0.8	1.0	0.9
November	1.1	1.0	1.2
December	1.8	2.1	2.1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, continued

MONTHLY DEPOSIT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1965
AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT RELATING TO THE
FERRYBRIDGE AND EGGBOROUGH POWER STATIONS

TEST STATION	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE.	JLY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
3. <u>Monk Fryston Sub Station</u>												
A.	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	-	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	-	1.2
B.	5.0	2.6	3.8	6.0	4.2	4.7	6.4	8.8	4.7	4.3	4.2	5.0
C.	6.8	2.5	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.8	6.3	2.9	5.1	4.4
5. <u>Darrington</u>												
A.	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.0
B.	5.4	4.2	6.5	8.3	8.2	10.0	5.4	10.9	5.3	5.5	-	4.5
C.	7.5	2.9	6.5	5.0	4.8	3.9	5.9	2.9	10.3	2.5	6.1	4.1
6. <u>Byram Park</u>												
A.	3.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	3.3
B.	9.2	3.2	7.5	22.5	8.2	11.7	14.4	11.8	11.2	7.0	-	9.2
C.	8.3	1.5	6.5	4.7	4.5	7.4	3.4	4.1	8.0	6.3	-	3.7
7. <u>Park House Farm</u>												
A.	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.4
B.	-	2.9	4.5	8.7	7.4	6.7	6.4	4.7	6.8	6.1	-	6.9
C.	-	2.1	3.6	4.9	3.2	6.1	3.0	6.8	5.5	3.7	-	3.7
8. <u>Beal</u>												
A.	1.8	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.1
B.	5.2	1.2	2.0	-	7.7	5.0	5.8	5.2	-	7.8	-	6.2
C.	4.3	0.9	1.0	-	3.1	0.6	2.0	3.1	-	3.2	-	5.5
9. <u>Cridling Stubbs</u>												
A.	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.5
B.	4.9	5.6	7.6	15.4	11.5	8.8	6.6	12.1	6.8	3.9	5.8	5.5
C.	6.5	4.2	4.0	7.8	5.9	1.3	1.7	5.2	9.5	3.0	3.8	6.2
10. <u>Kellington Ch. Yard</u>												
A.	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.0
B.	4.9	2.7	3.9	5.8	8.2	5.9	3.2	4.5	9.4	3.7	-	4.5
C.	4.4	1.8	3.0	3.4	5.4	3.0	1.5	5.5	4.1	2.3	-	4.5
12. <u>Roall Manor</u>												
A.	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.8	-	-	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.4
B.	5.6	2.7	2.8	4.5	2.9	5.3	4.6	5.5	12.1	3.2	-	-
C.	4.7	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.8	1.2	-	-
13. <u>High Eggborough</u>												
A.	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.2
B.	3.6	1.8	4.0	7.8	7.5	2.1	3.9	-	5.1	3.6	3.0	4.4
C.	5.1	2.0	2.9	6.4	3.3	2.4	4.3	-	4.2	2.7	1.6	7.4
17. <u>Heck Pumping Stn</u>												
A.	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5
B.	4.0	2.0	3.7	5.0	10.6	4.5	3.3	5.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.7
C.	4.8	1.9	2.6	4.0	4.0	5.8	2.7	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.9	2.9

A = S.O.₃ Mg/day/100 sq.cm.
 B = Insoluble Deposit }
 C = Soluble Deposit } - tons / sq. mile.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, continued

Although the district does not have any large areas comprised principally of domestic premises, localised low level pollution from the chimneys of domestic premises burning bituminous coal does occur, especially when weather conditions are unfavourable, but as the total effect to general atmospheric pollution is not very significant in the open spaces of the rural area, any action to form smokeless zones from existing houses is neither contemplated nor likely to receive approval at the present time. However, in any future development of reasonable size, either projected by the Council or any private developer, consideration should be given to making them smokeless as no doubt eventually, all domestic premises will have to contribute to clean air by becoming "smokeless". Smoke is a social evil and its elimination can be beneficial as those who have lived in smokeless areas and then returned to non-smokeless areas can testify.

SECTION B.

HOUSING

HOUSING GENERAL

When the twelve flats were completed in Byram Park at the beginning of the year, the Council's building programme came to what was hoped to be a temporary halt, but owing to a variety of reasons, it has not been possible to recommence building even though several schemes had already been projected.

Fortunately the number of applicants for houses remained about the same and the most urgent cases have been dealt with. Despite the lack of new houses, 36 families were rehoused, of these two were from unfit houses, 11 through exchanges and of the remaining 23 from the general needs list, 9 were without a home of their own.

There is still a need to build smaller accommodation to rehouse the elderly although demand has slightly fallen off, but with quite a number of single persons occupying three-bedroomed Council houses, the provision of such smaller accommodation and an exchange of tenants would release these larger houses for occupation by families.

It is quite apparent that there is a demand for small accommodation as none is available either in or within easy reach of some parishes, the problem appears to be the manner in which this should be brought about. Some favour small groups of such dwellings for each parish, others, larger groups at a central point convenient to one or two parishes so that a warden may be appointed and a communication system installed.

There is no doubt that the latter is becoming more popular and greater care can be achieved by the employment of a warden and especially where the "speech call" system of communication is provided. It is at times of emergency when the elderly feel most helpless and where speed can be essential. Such schemes as the one in operation at Byram Park considerably help to reduce the risk of anything untowards happening.

If the demand is sufficiently high, perhaps the ideal solution would be a compromise of the two, with one or two old people's dwellings available in most parishes but warden supervised accommodation available within easy distance away.

One cannot praise too highly or estimate the value of the services given by the Council's wardens, perhaps it is not fully realised how fortunate the Council are in having people who have a vocation for this work.

As the Council have been asked to provide houses by the Central Electricity Generating Board for the personnel required to run the Eggborough Generating Station, a site had to be found near at hand and negotiations are taking place to acquire land for up to 150 houses. How this will affect building for Council needs remains to be seen.

The central government through the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have now made it plain that a higher standard of house building is expected of local authorities and that the recommendations in the report on the sub-committee headed by Sir Parker Morris should be implemented.

Higher standards mean higher rents whatever method or system is used to arrive at the ultimate rent figure and with only a fairly constant building force available in this area, this could also mean fewer houses.

OVERCROWDING

Only an occasional case of overcrowding occurs in the rural district and at present there are only a few cases in all and these do not constitute a serious problem.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1965

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	12	7	4
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as Closed	9	-	-

2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	23	16	5
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	36	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957	5	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column 1. (2)
Position at end of year:		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

5. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in col.1. (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	-	-

6. NO. OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING THE YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Individual Unfit	2
(b) Clearance Areas	-
(c) Overcrowding	9
(d) Other	25

7. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair Granted	-
(b) No. of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	-
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	1

8. NEW DWELLINGS

Number of new dwellings completed during the year:

(a) by the Local Authority	12
(b) by Private Enterprise	119

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year Number of Dwellings	Applications approved during the year Number of Dwellings	No. of dwellings completed during the year
(a) Conversions (the no. of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work	1	1	1
(b) Improvements	25	21	36

TABLE

SLUM CLEARANCE

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

Total number of Permanent Houses in area	2778
Number of Unfit houses to be demolished in first five years	261
Number dealt with in 1965	11
Total number dealt with from end of November, 1955 to end of 1965	431
Number scheduled before November, 1955 and subsequently dealt with	77
Number of Houses to be retained for temporary accommodation	-

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The difficulties in obtaining suitable building land free from mining subsidence has held up the commencement of two housing schemes principally intended to rehouse families from unfit houses. This in turn has slowed down the completion of the slum clearance programme and only 11 houses were represented as unfit and 12 houses actually demolished during the year.

It is now ten years since the Council were asked to submit their slum clearance programme to the Ministry and give an estimate of the number of years this would take. A figure of 553 houses was given and the time was estimated at ten years. Up to the end of the year a total of 508 dwellings had been actually dealt with and at least 50 houses have either been rendered fit, closed or demolished without any action being taken by the Council, so in fact the target has been achieved. However, this does not mean that there are not any more unfit houses left in the district - as during this last decade, some houses which were not considered unfit before, have through lack of repair, generally fallen into the unfit category and will ultimately have to be dealt with, but the position is by no means serious.

REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES

This unspectacular type of work continues slowly but surely and some 36 houses were rendered fit by informal action and a further five by formal action.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES

The steady improvement of existing houses continues and although increasing advantage has been taken of the grants available, several houses have been improved without such aid.

In all, during 1965, 27 dwellings were improved with standard grants and 10 with discretionary grants and of these, 20 of the former and 6 of the latter were owner occupied. Once again it will be seen that these grants are far more popular with owner occupiers than with owners of tenanted houses but the ratio has decreased this year.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES, continued

The Council have been doing its share of bringing some of its houses built under the 1924 Act up to standard and a scheme to provide up-to-date facilities in 20 houses at the Belmont estate, Brotherton, has been completed. The programme to press on with such improvements is scheduled to run concurrently with the provision of main drainage and similar older type council houses at Hillam are due to be modernised followed by those in Eggborough and Whitley.

Today, it seems more essential than ever to modernise or improve all worth while properties as not only is this an ultimate saving for the ratepayer and taxpayer but it is essential with our increasing population to increase the total number of houses available and not to let the roots of decay cut into the building programme by a large proportion of new houses being consistently needed as replacements.

NEW HOUSES

The development taking place in the southern parishes and referred to in last years report has continued and ten times the number of private dwellings were completed in 1965 to those built by the Council, as out of a total of 131 houses completed, 119 were for private owners.

A great deal of thought has been given to utilising factory built houses but the schemes likely to be embarked upon do not envisage the number of houses required to make factory building a feasible proposition, apart from the additional cost involved. The Council will continue to rely on traditional building methods and hope the use of modern techniques of protection against the hazards of adverse weather conditions will speed up completion of future schemes.

SECTION C.

FOOD
HYGIENE

MEAT SUPPLY

As usual the type of animal slaughtered in the one private slaughterhouse in the district continues to be of prime quality.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

The position is the same as last year, one private slaughterhouse operating at Beal, which was modernised to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) and Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	183	-	4	281	167
Number inspected	183	-	4	281	167
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	13	-	-	-	-
PERCENTAGE	7.1%	-	-	-	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
PERCENTAGE	-	-	-	-	.59%
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Dealing with the incidence of *Cysticercus bovis*, only one carcass was found to be affected - a non-viable cyst in the heart. A further inspection after the carcass had been jointed did not reveal any more lesions and therefore it was not considered necessary to place the meat into deep freeze.

Once again one hundred percent meat inspection has been achieved with the help and co-operation of the butchers in endeavouring to limit the amount of "leisure hours" spent on meat inspection, but some week ends and each Bank Holiday is interrupted by meat inspection duties.

MEAT INSPECTION, continued

Some limit in the hours of slaughter is essential if undue hardship is not to continue but when slaughtering takes place in the evenings or at week ends a revision of the existing regulations governing the time when meat has to be inspected would considerably ease the burden.

GROUND'S FOR CONDEMNATION

	BOVINE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Abscesses (Multiple)	34	-	-	-
Bruising	10	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	62	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	5	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	16
TOTAL	111	-	-	16

PARTS OR ORGANS AFFECTED

BEEF

Liver	7
Flank	1
Part Liver	5
Heart	1

PORK

Head and Tongue	1
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OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

FOOD	NO. & WEIGHT	TOTAL LBS
Corned Beef	1 x 6 lb tin	6

MILK SUPPLIES

The duty of issuing licences to retailers under the Milk (Special Designation) Orders has now passed to the Food and Drugs authority.

Number of Milk Retailers	.....	15
Designated	.....	15
Non-designated	.....	-

A new form of treatment for pasteurising milk has now been developed called Ultra Heat Treatment whereby milk is subjected to a temperature of 270° F for one second.

Milk production is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the area being a designated one, only designated milk is retailed in the district.

Number of Milk Producers	.....	15
Tuberculin Tested	.....	15
Non-designated	.....	-

MILK SUPPLIES, continued

The following details are given of licences issued and samples taken in the district by the officers of the West Riding County Council.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Dealers Licences

Untreated	-
Tuberculin Tested	15
Pasteurised	6
Sterilised	14

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
Milk	69	-	-	-
Other Foods	9	-	-	-
TOTAL	78	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

As the table appended will show, the standard of ice cream sold in the district is very good.

TABLE

Samples				Visits
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
25	-	-	-	69

The only premises in the district where ice cream is manufactured continues to be maintained in a good condition and the standard of hygiene is high.

FOOD PREMISES

LIST OF FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Butchers	6
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	6
Fish and Chip Shops	6
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1
Ice Cream Retailers	33
Licensed Premises	29
Mixed Businesses	37
Restaurants	7
Licensed Slaughterhouse	1

412 visits were made to food premises and vehicles during the year. Three licensed premises were modernised and one restaurant reconstituted but the food preparation facilities and arrangements in two of the largest premises in the area leave a lot to be desired and action has been taken for improvements to be carried out.

FOOD HYGIENE

On the whole some improvement in the standard of food hygiene has been achieved with the modernisation of shops and food premises and an even better standard would probably be obtained if more time could be made available for this work.

The greatest barrier to improved food hygiene is lack of education on the subject both on the part of the person engaged in the trade and the public at large. A good proverb to remember for those engaged in handling food would be "Think before you touch it" and one for the general public "Look before you buy it".

Often one sees cooked meats or meat products on sale side by side with raw meat, yet there is quite a risk of contamination of the cooked meat by the raw meat, but how many people realise this? As said in previous reports, if the public were more choosy and refused to buy food in premises which are obviously at fault, they would do far more to improve the standard of food hygiene than anything else.

One of the most difficult problems in relation to food hygiene in any area, but especially in the rural ones is that of the itinerant food trader. He dodges about from by-road to by-road and is most difficult to find when one wishes to inspect his van. Some compulsory form of registration whereby the van or mobile shop had to be licensed at any rate would afford a specific opportunity to have it examined and checked at least once per year.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL
TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act:	Inspections	228
	Housing Applications investigated	70
Public Health Act:	Inspections	164
	At Houses	74
	At Other Premises	<u>90</u>
	Water Supplies	29
	Samples of Water Taken	25
	Drains or Dykes examined	79
	Visits in connection with Privy Conversions	37
	Visits in connection with conversions to Pails	23
	Premises in course of Erection	13
	Refuse Collection, visits in connection with	450
	Refuse Tips	110
	Infectious Diseases	8
	Dirty, Verminous or Pest Infested Premises	11
	Moveable Dwellings	35
Food & Drugs Act:	Inspections	412
	Food Preparation Rooms	67
	Ice Cream Premises	69
	Dairies	1
	Food Shops	78
	Food Vehicles	5
	Slaughterhouses	138
	Unsound Food in Shops	5
	Cafes, Restaurants	28
	Licensed Premises	<u>21</u>
Factories Act:	.....	36
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act:	.....	71
Pests Act:	Inspections	322
	Sewers & Sewerage Dykes	101
	Tips	23
	Business Premises	37
	Agricultural Premises	32
	Others	<u>129</u>
Petroleum Regulations:	.....	4
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act:	.....	39
Clean Air Act, (Smoke Abatement):	.....	6
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act:	.....	1
Animal Boarding Establishments:	.....	5
Removal of Vehicles (England & Wales) Regulations:	.....	6
Miscellaneous Acts or Regulations:	.....	10
Other Visits:	.....	122
	Work in Progress	64
	Council Property	56
	Schools	<u>2</u>

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>SERVED</u>	<u>COMPLIED WITH</u>
<u>STATUTORY</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936	13	13
Housing Act, 1957:		
Notice of Consideration	11	-
Demolition Orders	3	3
Closing Orders	-	-
Undertakings not to Re-let	8	8
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960	4	4
<u>INFORMAL</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936	82	80
Housing Act, 1957	1	1
Food & Drugs Act, 1938)		
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955)	1	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ..	8	2
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960	1	-

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT CARRIED OUT

Conversions to Water Carriage System by Septic Tank	12
Conversions to Water Carriage System by connection to Council's Sewers	25
Conversions to Pail Closets	13
New Drains laid	37
Water Closets provided	37
Baths provided	31
Washbasins and sinks provided	32
New Ranges and Grates provided	29
Hot Water laid on	29
New Ashbins provided (Replacement	149
(Conversions	32
Food Premises renovated	4

ANNEX

PREScribed PARTICULARS
ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1965 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF OSGOLDCROSS IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (WR)

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which secs.1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	24	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	31	36	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list re- quired by sec.133(1c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace Curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and Furniture, hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel Cables and Chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel Anchors and Grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart Gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, Latches and Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raquet and Tennis Balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list re- quired by Sec.133(1c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather Sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-

P R E S C R I B E D P A R T I C U L A R S O N
T H E A D M I N I S T R A T I O N O F

T H E O F F I C E S , S H O P S &
R A I L W A Y P R E M I S E S A C T , 1 9 6 3

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 60
OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
FOR THE YEAR 1965

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	-	6	2
Retail Shops	2	12	10
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	12	12
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	31	25

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTOR
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

..... 39

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	18
Retail Shops	26
Wholesale departments warehouses	2
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	203
Fuel Storage depots	-
TOTAL	249

Total Males - 96
Total Females - 153

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS: under PART I (Space: section 5(2))
 PART II (Temperature: section 6)
 PART III (Sanitary Conveniences: section 9)
 PART IV (Washing Facilities: section 10)

	CLASS OF PREMISES				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops Warehouses	Catering Est- ablishments open to public Canteens.	Fuel Storage Depots
(1) No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec.	-	-	-	-	-
(2) No. of exemptions granted or extended during year	-	-	-	-	-
(3) No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year	-	-	-	-	-
(4) No. of cases under nos.(2) & (3) where employees opposed application	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption.					
(a) No. made	-	-	-	-	-
(b) No. allowed	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS: (Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year)

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of Informations laid	No. of inform- ations leading to a conviction
-	-	-	-

No. of Complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec.22 ... -
 No. of interim Orders granted -

TABLE F

INSPECTORS

NUMBER OF INSPECTORS APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 52 (1)
 OR (5) OF THE ACT 1

NUMBER OF OTHER STAFF EMPLOYED FOR MOST OF THEIR
 TIME ON WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACT -

